

Rosemary Inn
Olympic National Park
Barnes Point, Lake Crescent
Port Angeles Vicinity
Clallam County
Washington

HABS No. WA-185

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Building Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94107

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
ROSEMARY INN

HABS NO. WA-185

Location: Barnes Point, south shore of Lake Crescent, approximately 1/4 mile north of Highway 101, in Olympic National Park, approximately 20 miles southwest of Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington.

U.S.G.S. Lake Crescent Quadrangle (15'), Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates:
10/441003/5323170
10/441003/5322960
10/440910/5322960
10/440910/5323140

Present Owner: Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Present Occupant: Olympic Institute

Present Use: Seasonal educational facility and housing

Significance: In the early years of the 1900s, Lake Crescent was the scene of a large number and variety of hotels and resorts. In all, there were eleven resorts scattered around the lake offering visitors leisure activity, meals and lodging in a wilderness setting. Rosemary Inn was no exception. Owned by Mrs. Rose Littleton and Mary Daum (hence the name "Rosemary"), the building and design of the inn and associated outbuildings and cabins are attributed to Port Angeles carpenter John Daum, Mary's brother. His ability as a craftsman is evident in the complex's remaining rustic structures. Construction began in 1914 and continued until the late 1920s when the original "tent cabins" were replaced by eighteen individually crafted guest cottages. The lodge itself underwent several additions as operational needs change. By 1926 the built complex had reached its mature form. Strolling paths through ornamental gardens further enhanced the ambience of the picturesque resort. Rosemary Inn is one of only two early resorts extant on Lake Crescent. Recognized for its historic and architectural significance, the Rosemary Inn Complex was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical Setting and Historical Context

The Olympic Peninsula is a land cut off by water from the urban centers east of Puget Sound. It is deluged by rain that has encouraged the growth of dense coniferous forests. The peninsula remained, except for its outer fringe, almost untouched and undeveloped by Anglo-American settlers until the late 1880s and early 1890s. Although only five miles separated Lake Crescent in the north central section of the peninsula from the seagoing traffic at the small town of Port Crescent on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the lack of substantial roads to the lake, the virgin forest of immense trees, poor soil, and rugged topography surrounding the lake discouraged serious attempts at farming. The task of clearing away tremendous trees and the handicap of distant markets tried the skill and stamina of even the most persevering early settlers. In the last decade of the nineteenth century early homesteaders around Lake Crescent found the experiment of farming nearly impossible.

However, located at the foot of the Olympic Mountains and edge of the rain forest, remote but accessible, the beautiful, glacially carved Lake Crescent became an alluring retreat. The 1895 visit of Admiral Leslie Beardslee, who immortalized a variety of large blue-back trout later known as the Beardslee trout, marked the beginning of Lake Crescent's reputation as a haven for sport fishermen. America's growing, fanciful idealization of the healthful, restorative qualities of wilderness settings also prompted Lake Crescent's development as an outdoor recreation area.

Before the turn-of-the-century, visitors from Seattle and Portland, as well as midwestern and eastern seaboard cities, found the mere beginnings of resort development around the lake. In the early 1890s there were tents, cabins and meals at Piedmont on the north side of the lake near the terminus of the Port Crescent Road. By 1895 a rustic, two-story log structure known as Log Cabin Hotel (or the Hotel Piedmont) replaced the first crude accommodations at Piedmont. On the lake's eastern shore, at the terminus of the early road from Port Angeles, another small log cabin resort was established in the 1890s.[1] It was this East Beach resort establishment that hosted Admiral Beardslee in 1895.

The earliest travelers to Lake Crescent effectively spread the word about the lake's abundant Beardslee trout and untrampled, breathtaking scenery. Soon after 1900, articles appearing in popular regional and national sports and travel magazines described the lake in hyperbolic prose. In 1902, the Coast magazine described the lake in glowing terms:

It is a most beautiful and prolific body of water twelve miles long and from one to three miles wide, many hundreds of feet deep in places, and is seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. Here the snow from the surrounding mountains sends its sparkling, pure and undefiled waters in many splashing brooks and rivulets which keep the temperature very cool. High mountains rising from the shores of the lake rear their white sides and hoary crests in great majesty almost completely surrounding the shimmering inland sea of laughing, rippling waters at their feet. The fishing is magnificent, especially fly-fishing . . . the Beardslee trout is the most beautiful and delightful, the wildest and gamiest in the lake. These fish afford great sport.[2]

H.F. Dodge, writing for the Overland Monthly in 1903, expressed similar sentiments after traveling to Log Cabin Hotel on Lake Crescent from the East Coast:

The fisherman is king at Lake Crescent . . . The mere guest who comes to breathe the fresh air, walk among the pines, feast lazily on the kaleidoscopic scenery, or perchance peevishly await the arrival of the meal hour, must expect to hear fish-talk at all hours of the day or night, and not feel hurt if he shall take his dinner alone, while the balance of the late-arriving and fish-smelling guests sit down in ravenous exhilaration at 10 o'clock p.m.[3]

Articles such as these greatly stimulated resort development on Lake Crescent. While the hostelryes at Piedmont and East Beach continued to welcome summer guests, several other resorts appeared around the lake's wooded perimeters. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ovington established a resort on the north shore of the lake. At Ovington's the main lodge building, a few small frame cottages, and an assemblage of temporary canvas tents greeted guests who came to fish, boat, swim, hike, or play tennis on the Ovingtons' private tennis court. Nineteen hundred and six saw the opening of Marymere on Barnes Point, the first resort establishment on the lake's shaded south shore. Marymere drew immediate acclaim for its homey atmosphere and wholesome meals. One year later, Piedmont received its second hotel, the Hotel Crescent. The commodious Crescent, advertised as the "prettiest and most comfortably located" hotel on Lake Crescent, offered its guests tennis, croquet, nightly beach campfires, and even a bath and piano. At the far west end of the lake, a modest resort at Fairholm had its early beginnings around 1910. Like the resorts at East Beach and Piedmont, the Hotel Fairholm was erected at a strategic point along a major cross-county transportation route. At Fairholm boat traffic connected with a primitive road that led to the western reaches of the Olympic Peninsula.[4]

The sunny exposure of the north shore of Lake Crescent attracted other entrepreneurial resort developers in the early 1910s. Not far from Ovington's, Louis Dechman raised a sumptuously appointed retreat named Qui Si Sana ("Here Find Health") around 1913. Dr. Dechman, a Portland physician specializing in neuroses afflicting affluent city dwellers, established Qui Si Sana as a sanitarium. Here he applied his theory that liberal amounts of fresh air, physical work, and moderate exercise cured all neurological ailments found among sedentary urbanites. Although less widely known than Dechman's Qui Si Sana, Sunshine Lodge and Delbarre's Lodge also occupied small sections of Lake Crescent's north shoreline in the early 1910s.[5]

Of all these early Lake Crescent resort establishments built before 1914, not one remains in 1986. Fire was a constant threat and ultimately claimed Marymere (ca. 1914), Hotel Crescent (1919), and Log Cabin Hotel (1932). Others simply fell out of vogue as resort havens and were left to deteriorate, were demolished by new unappreciative owners, or were remodeled so extensively as to lose any semblance of their former appearance.[6]

Unlike the lake's sunny north shore, the rugged, precipitous southern shoreline, cast in the cool shadow of bordering high ridges, did not attract the interest of early Lake Crescent resort builders. There were no roads nearby, as there were at Piedmont, East Beach, and Fairholm, to provide extra attraction for establishing a vacation retreat. Marymere, founded on Barnes Point around 1906, stood as the exception to the general dearth of resorts on the lake's south shore.

Resort development on Lake Crescent was intimately linked to the existence and condition of automobile access to the lake. The poor condition or total lack of road access to the lake severely impeded early tourist traffic. In 1907 a local Port Angeles newspaper noted the deplorable condition of the road between Port Crescent and Piedmont on the lake: "Getting into Lake Crescent from Port Crescent are [sic] such as to make any man who tries it a fit candidate for the lunacy commission . . ."[7] The following year Sam Hill, father of the good road building movement in the state of Washington, visited Port Angeles and Lake Crescent, and he encouraged a project of building a better road between Port Angeles and the lake.[8] Perhaps his visit had some impact: by 1911 the county completed a new, modern automobile road to East Beach on Lake Crescent from Port Angeles, thus placing the lake within an hour of this growing coastal town.[9]

During the early 1910s, little more than a widened winding path existed along a portion of the south shore of Lake Crescent. Continuing in their endeavor to improve transportation across the north Olympic Peninsula, county government officials moved to strengthen the transportation link between the east and west ends of Lake Crescent. In 1914 the county commissioners authorized the construction of a ferry, the Marjory, to transport travelers across Lake Crescent, as well as to various resort establishments around the lake's edge.[10] One year later, the county launched a second ferry, the Storm King, ninety feet long and with a capacity for thirty vehicles.[11] So popular were these ferries, that between June and August, 1915, traffic across Lake Crescent increased nearly seven-fold.[12] For the first time conditions for resort development on the southern shore at Lake Crescent appeared favorable.

With the Marjory and the Storm King in service, a continuous uninterrupted modern thoroughfare extended from Seattle to Mora on the western coast of the Olympic Peninsula. As never before, the newly completed Olympic Highway, or "Georgian Circuit"[13], provided the new motoring tourist with easy and affordable access to the Olympic Peninsula's "panoramas of water and mountain scenery; countless glacial and mountain streams dashing and foaming on their way to the sea; beautiful lakes, nestling in the heavily forested foothills of the rugged Olympics"[14] Resort development on Lake Crescent received new impetus for growth.

It was against this backdrop of heightened highway and ferry construction, which marked the official opening of the north Olympic Peninsula to tourist traffic, that the two remaining Barnes Point resorts were established and flourished. Construction at Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern (Lake Crescent Lodge) was begun in 1914. That same year, Rose Littleton, former proprietress of the fire-ravaged Marymere Inn, founded the nearby Rosemary Inn.

Rose Littleton was an enterprising woman. Lured by glowing reports of the beautiful scenery, temperate climate, and fantastic business opportunities, she arrived in Port Angeles in June 1898. There, and later at Lake Crescent, she cooked and successfully operated several restaurants, including that in the Marymere Hotel prior to purchasing it from Sarah Barnes.[15]

Almost immediately after the loss of Marymere by fire in the spring of 1914, Littleton built anew on a fifteen-acre tract she had previously acquired from the estate of Sarah Barnes's son, Paul. The Paul Barnes' homestead was north of the creek that bears his name and was the first settlement on Lake Crescent. Rosemary Camp was named for Rose Littleton and her lifelong assistant, Mary Daum.[16] The first entry on the register is June 20, 1914.[17]

To reach Rosemary in the first season of operation, a Seattle traveler took the ferry Whatcom on a seven-hour cruise through the "Mediterranean of America" to Port Angeles. Touring cars were available there for the twenty-mile, one-hour drive to East Beach.[18]

The lengthy journey undoubtedly heightened the sense of retreat into the wilderness. The extension of the Olympic Highway to Port Angeles in 1915 provided the motoring tourist with easy and comfortable access to the lake.[19] From East Beach, the ferries Marjory (1914) and Storm King (1915) transported tourists and automobiles down the lake to Rosemary.

Compared to the stylish and sophisticated Lake Crescent Tavern, Rosemary was from the start a family establishment. Chief among its attractions was Littleton's home cooking par excellence, served family style in the dining room of the main building. The beach provided bathing and swimming for children.[20]

Rosemary first attracted notable attention in July 1915, when the Washington State Newspaper Association and the Washington County Treasurers' Association convened in Port Angeles. Over two hundred of the conventioners united for a day aboard the newly-commissioned ferry Storm King for a grand tour of Lake Crescent. Present were Governor Lister, U.S. Senator Miles Poindexter, U.S. Congressmen Lin Hadley and Albert Johnson, University of Washington President Dr. Henry Suzzallo, and most prominent editors and treasurers in the state. The resort operators cooperated in a spirit of friendship which generally characterized their relationships throughout the Lake Crescent resort area. The entertainment committee, including Mrs. Al Singer of Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern and Rose Littleton, planned the excursion and lunch aboard the ferry. Stops were made at Qui Si Sana, Fairholm, Ovington's, and Singer's Tavern. Storm King came close to shore at Rosemary, and salutes were exchanged by those aboard and on shore.[21]

The completion of the Olympic Highway along the south shore of Lake Crescent in 1922 profoundly affected the resorts. Previously at a comparative disadvantage because of the Barnes Point location, Rosemary suddenly benefited from much improved accessibility. Weekend getaways from the Puget Sound area became possible, as did jaunts from Port Angeles for Littleton's renowned cooking. Business boomed. Registrations during the summer of 1921 were about 400; in the summer of 1922, they nearly doubled. The tourist season, previously from mid-April to the beginning of September, was extended on a limited basis year-round. Rosemary Inn entered its Golden Age, to last through the 1920s.

Littleton's hospitality and the respite from the pressures of urban life were Rosemary's appeal:

Let's loaf and live awhile on the "last frontier."

Here, by the glistening blue waters of Lake Crescent you can forget the hustling world, vacationing in perfect comfort.

The food is wonderful, the informal friendliness, the atmosphere, that of a large house party at a hospitable, luxurious country home.[22]

Ever attentive, Littleton treated guests specially. Each party, for example, was offered the selection of a private table in the dining room for the duration of their visit.[23] The beach remained a focal point for children. Tennis and croquet were offered. Boats were provided to guests in search of Beardslee trout or a leisurely paddle. "Inclination alone" governed more direct contact with the wilderness by hiking on the numerous trails. Evenings were turned to cook-outs and story telling at the fireplace on the beach. Summer seasonal employees included Kathryn Morganroth, daughter of Olympic Forest Reserve Ranger-At-Large Chris Morgenroth, and Mary Macy, daughter of his successor and the park's first superintendent, Preston P. Macy. On Thursday evenings, the employees performed skits for the amusement of guests.[24] At night, guests enjoyed the quiet of the forest.

The Great Depression severely reduced tourism to Lake Crescent. The nature of the resort's business also changed. Intended as a point of destination, Rosemary became primarily a stopover enroute across the Olympic Peninsula via the extended Olympic Highway. A review of the registries reveals that most weekday guests in the 1930's stayed only overnight.

Among Rosemary Inn's most prominent visitors during the 1930's were United States political leaders who played major roles in the establishment of the Olympic National Park. Less than a year before the passage of the bill authorizing creation of the park, President Franklin D. Roosevelt toured the Olympic Peninsula. On September 31, and October 1, 1937, the Presidential party visited Lake Crescent. The entourage stayed at Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern. According to local legend, they breakfasted at Rosemary, though the Presidential party did not sign the guest registry.[25]

Nineteen hundred forty-two was the last full season of operation during the Littleton era. Her final guests were U.S. Congressmen Henry Jackson, of Washington, and William H. Stevenson, of Wisconsin, and Olympic National Park Superintendent Macy. Rosemary opened for two days in mid-July, 1943. Congressman Stevenson returned along with Congressman and future Vice-Presidential aspirant Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Owing to advanced age and declining health, Rose Littleton agreed to sell Rosemary Inn to the National Park Service in 1943. Complications surrounding the transfer of ownership made it difficult for all concerned. In 1943, as a courtesy to the National Park Service to simplify accounting procedures, Littleton donated her personal property for the operation of Rosemary directly to National Parks Concessions, Inc., the new concessions operator.[26] In return, it was agreed that she would be allowed to remain in her residence, Tumble Inn, and receive meals during the operating season free of charge for the balance of her life.[27] Unfortunately, the acquisition of Rosemary was delayed by a year due to government red tape, during which time National Parks Concessions received all profits from the restaurant, but Littleton, near the end of her resources, was compelled to pay such expenses as taxes and insurance. Superintendent Macy, who considered writing "Eleanor,"[28] and Littleton's attorney eventually persuaded National Parks Concessions to pay an agreeable settlement in reimbursement for expenses and back rent.[29]

National Parks Concessions found itself besieged not only by demands for an unanticipated payment to Littleton, but concern from Littleton's long established, personally loyal customers.[30] Under threat of eviction -- the personal property was their's, but the real property was still Littleton's -- they were reluctant to assemble a crew for the next season.[31] Lodge records indicate that the commercial lodging operation at the resort never recommenced after 1942. National Parks Concessions operated the restaurant at Rosemary until 1951, when they acquired the contract to operate nearby (Singer's) Lake Crescent Lodge. Rosemary has since served continuously as a dormitory for National Parks Concessions seasonal employees working elsewhere on Barnes Point. The current concession contract stipulates that use of Rosemary as a dormitory will cease as of December 1985.

The dedication ceremony of the Olympic National Park was held June 15, 1946, on the lawn at Rosemary. Present once again was Congressman Henry Jackson, who had established a reputation as a booster of the park; also, Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, U.S. Senator Hugh Mitchell, Governor Mon C. Wallgren, and Rose Littleton's faithful friend, Superintendent Preston Macy. Littleton had by that time passed away.[32]

Attitudes towards Rosemary have since waxed and waned. It is fondly remembered by old time guests and neighbors. Graham Ralston, Rose Littleton's accountant and executor of her estate, has worked to insure Rosemary's preservation as chairman of the Clallam County Heritage Advisory Board. In 1978, Rosemary was successfully nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by Clallam County Historian Patrick Neal.

B. Physical Development of Complex and Present Condition

John Daum, brother of Rose Littleton's lifelong employee Mary Daum, designed and constructed all of the buildings which comprise the Rosemary Inn complex. Daum was not an architect but a true denizen of the Craftsman age. Possessing a fine eye, he worked skillfully with hand tools. Because of the site's remoteness, he used materials available at the site, primarily cedar and fir. Daum fabricated both interior and lawn furniture as well.[33] After the buildings were complete and even into his old age, Daum performed the services of handyman not for need of money but love of the place.[34]

Rosemary Camp was carved out of dense forest and opened in an incomplete state in June 1914. There was very little "hard" construction at first. Greeting guests arriving by way of Lake Crescent was a peeled log gate proclaiming "ROSEMARY". There were also a pier to dock the ferries and an adjacent boat house. The thirty-foot-tall steel windmill, which pumped water from the lake, was near the shore. On the opposite, south end of the clearing and oriented toward the lake was a one-and-one-half-story building which served as Littleton's residence and the kitchen in which meals for guests were prepared. Only the windmill and the boat house, later modified, remain from this early stage of development. The site organization and spacial pattern, with the main lodge at the south edge of the clearing and guest facilities along the forest edge to the waterfront, remains intact today.

The landscape and buildings continued to evolve into the 1920s. The clearing with vegetable garden developed into an elaborate floral garden. Ornamental shrubs and flowers included: laurel, mock orange, rose, lilac, lily, honeysuckle, clematis, and apple and locust trees. Several vine-covered rustic log trellises framed a diagonal path from the lake to the lodge, creating a sequential experience during approach. Scattered throughout this strolling garden were a variety of features popular during the 1920s, including stone fountains, birdbaths, and sundials, of which there are remnants today. A now overgrown tennis court was added along the east edge of the clearing. Rosemary became a wilderness retreat of considerable cultural refinement.

Rosemary Lodge itself was built in phases. The first was a rectangular two-story frame structure with sleeping rooms above and dining room and lounge below, and a one-and-one-half story east wing housing the kitchen. Sheathing planks were left exposed during the lodge's first season of operation. Cedar shingles, peeled bark cladding, and cornerboards were subsequently applied. For awhile the lodge and earlier kitchen and residential building existed side by side, the latter being removed before further work on the lodge was undertaken.

Over the years, the lodge experienced several additions east and west. First the porch on the east end was enclosed and extended further east. A large, rectangular one-story recreation room was added to the west. The kitchen in the east wing was further enlarged and a second floor of sleeping rooms was added above it. At the same time, the dining room was enlarged by extending two walls under shed roofs. Vertical board cladding was placed in the gables.

As construction on the lodge progressed, the tent-roofed structures were gradually replaced by a series of eighteen individually crafted and unique guest cottages. Each had a character and name of its own: Dreamerie, Indiana, Alabam, Honeysuckle, Wren, Blue Bird, Red Wing, Silver Moon, Cara Mia, Dixie, Summerie, La Paloma, Rock-A-Bye, Ol' Virginny, Dardanella, Stra-Lo, Doll House, and Kil Kare. Like the tents, the cottages were, for the most part, sited along the forest edge. The lodge reached its mature form and the cottages were all in place by 1926, the first year guests' quarters were recorded in the registry.

The nature of the waterfront changed and the site as a whole was affected dramatically in 1922, when the Olympic Highway linked areas around the south side of Lake Crescent. Approach by automobile, which undoubtedly stimulated much of the expansion, was acknowledged by another rustic gate proclaiming "ROSEMARY" erected facing the road. At some undocumented time, both "ROSEMARY" gates were taken down, and a new gate by the parking lot was assembled using lettering from the first one by the shore. The principal means of access having been diverted from the lake with the ferry service discontinued, a fireplace shelter was built at the water's edge.

During tenancy by National Parks Concessions, both the buildings and the landscape have experienced neglect and decay. Untended snags from the encroaching forest are infested with carpenter ants, and they in turn have claimed five of the cottages: La Paloma, Ol' Virginny, Stra-Lo, Doll House, and Kil Kare. Blue Bird was burned in error. Miscellaneous outbuildings have been removed, including the laundry, employee cabin, toilet house, woodsheds, barn, and garage; several of these outbuildings were cited in the National Register nomination as contributing to Rosemary's historic character. The remaining structures have, however, experienced little modification. In 1980 and 1981, employee showers were inserted in what had been the kitchen of the lodge.[35] Rosemary, fortunately, has worked its magic on the National Parks Concession seasonal employees, who have generally treated the buildings and furnishings with genuine respect.

Recent stabilization efforts by the Olympic National Park include leveling the perimeter foundation at Rosemary Lodge; replacing the sawn cedar shingles on the roof with like kind, and reconstructing the rotted ends of exposed rafters. Cutting back the forest's edge is planned for Autumn 1985. The generally good condition of these buildings after many years of neglect in the wet climate of the Olympic Peninsula is a tribute both to the craftsmanship of John Daum and the inherent qualities of Western Red Cedar.

Despite years of neglect, the building patterns and spatial relationships established at Rosemary Inn during the Littleton era are remarkably intact today. The site remains in an isolated clearing along Lake Crescent. Rosemary Lodge is at the south edge of the clearing, and guest cottages are sited along the forest's edge perpendicular to the lake. Neither the clearing nor the natural boundaries have been significantly disturbed. The diagonal orientation of Littleton's strolling garden is indicated by a few floral and garden feature remnants.

Neglect has had deleterious effects on both the grounds and buildings of Rosemary. Snags, some quite old and supporting new growth, are infested with carpenter ants which have attacked the buildings. Also, big-leafed maple, alder and fir have encroached over the years so that some of the cottages along the clearing's edge now lie in almost constant shade. To reduce the threat, the Olympic National Park plans to cut the forest back to its previous edge during the winter of 1985-86.

Many of the plants introduced by Littleton remain on the site. These include laurel, lilac, azalea, plum, and others. Their condition reflects lack of care. Cedar shrubs by the gate have grown into a dense wall, visually separating the lodge from the approach by automobile. Likewise, the ornamental fir planted inside the galvanized steel windmill has become a mature tree, rendering the windmill inoperative and deforming the structure. The diagonal path across the lawn has lost its definition. Remnant structures include two water fountains and the sundial. The trellises and the bell tower are no longer extant.

The once-cleared bathing beach is today overgrown, reducing access to the lake and largely shielding it from view. A new grove of alder has extended the shoreline into the lake east of the fire shelter. The beach west of the shelter has conversely begun to recede, having become National Parks Concessions' source of sand for paths at Lake Crescent Lodge. The pick-up truck that hauls the sand has created a dirt path parallel to Littleton's diagonal strolling garden.

Intrusions upon the Rosemary site include a water treatment plant south of the parking area and two wells outside the gate; there are also three mobile home hook-ups behind the lodge and an electrical shed further back into the forest. These intrusions are in areas of secondary importance. In fact, no longer extant outbuildings had been sited on the south, service-side of the lodge. However, the water treatment building and mobile homes are out of character with Rosemary Inn and of such scale as to compromise visual integrity from both the approach and the lawn. Although Rosemary is sequestered by the forest, it retains a relationship to other facilities on Barnes Point. Trails both through the forest and along the shore link Rosemary Inn and Lake Crescent Lodge. Between them on the Point itself, a clearing covered with scotch broom opens up to the narrowest section of the lake. It is the principal viewpoint of Barnes Point, the only location on the lake offering commanding views both east and west. Barnes Point also has a small visitors' center, a boat launch, private "inholder" and Olympic National Park housing, and ranger and park vehicle facilities.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Lodge

1. Exterior

The primary exterior wall cladding of Rosemary Lodge is cedar shingles. Shingles are of random width between two and six inches. They are exposed in a pattern of two six-inch courses and one two-inch course which emphasizes the horizontality of the massing of the building. This coursing pattern appears both on the original section of the lodge and all additions, maintaining visual continuity. Shingled walls flair out to form shallow hoods over windows not protected by eaves.

The east wing shed dormer walls are protected by random-width cedar shingles with six inches exposed. The large, central shed dormer is clad in peeled cedar bark. Corners are detailed with painted cornerboards. Painted vertical 1"x 8" boards are in the gables.

The accretion of soil around the building foundation has resulted in contact between the ground and shingles on the southeast corner, promoting deterioration of the bottom shingle row. Elsewhere, the cladding is in good condition. The cedar appears to have weathered gray naturally, but slight variation in color where nails have been pulled may indicate application of a preservative treatment.

The roofing material on all sections of the lodge, and on other Rosemary Inn buildings, is sawn cedar shingles. Approximately four-and-one-half inches are exposed. The roof shingles have weathered severely with age, and leaks have developed. They were replaced on the lodge in-kind during the winter of 1984-85, as part of a "stabilization" effort.[36] Shingles on the sides of the east wing dormers were also replaced.

The foundation of the lodge is mostly a post-and-footing system. Footings of the earliest, central part of the building are four-inch-thick flat sandstone, of similar dimensions as that used in the fireplace. Footings of the additions are concrete. Perimeter posts are 6"x6". Posts interior to the perimeter are split logs of approximately the same dimension.

The tallest post, in the northwest corner below the recreation room, is twenty-four inches high. The slope of the site is such that, in several places beneath the east extension of the dining room, shimmed floor beams rest directly upon footings. The east corner of the east addition utilizes both poured-in-place concrete perimeter and pad construction. Partial excavation is necessary for evaluation of this area due to the lack of crawl space.

Improper drainage caused foundation damage and differential settlement up to eight inches. It was necessary to level the lodge before repairing the roof, as subsequent leveling would cause leaks. A number of rotted rough-hewn perimeter posts were replaced with pressure-treated posts of the same size. Sufficient leveling was accomplished by siting the floor about ten feet inside the perimeter and casting additional height onto the footings in concrete. The original vertical board shirt has temporarily been removed to promote dryness beneath the building.[37]

Floor joists are 2"x 6"s twenty-four inches on center. Decking beneath the fir flooring is diagonally laid 1"x6" planks. First floor joists rest upon rough hewn or split log floor beams approximately 6"x8" in cross-section. Due to the massiveness of the floor beams and proportionally short spans between posts, the first floor is acceptably rigid. The excessive spans of the second floor joists over the lounge and the dining room are such that ceilings in these rooms sag noticeably.

Walls are of 2"x4" stud construction, sixteen inches on center. This can be ascertained from wall thickness and finish nail heads visible on close inspection of panelling. Wall construction appears consistent throughout the lodge, including additions. Due to the additive nature of Rosemary, some interior walls, formerly exterior walls, are load-bearing. These include the north and west walls of the lounge, as well as the west wall of the east addition stairwell. A column in the dining room marks the location of its earlier northeast corner. Further evaluation of the foundation, as previously suggested, would facilitate understanding of the structural interface between the building in its earliest form and the additions. Structural information may also be gained by the removal of some interior panelling.

The wall structure appears to be in good condition throughout. Water leaks, now repaired, have stained some panelling. Installation of gypsum wall board by the "grand staircase" and upstairs corridor was not done carefully.

The long walls of the recreation room do not have intermediate bracing. They leaned markedly outward prior to recent structural repair of the roof diaphragm. Steel tie-rods were previously placed between the long walls in an attempt to pull them back together, but the flexibility of the 2"x 4" wall construction was such that it bulged between the tie-rods.[38] It is commonly asserted that the problem with the walls was exacerbated by the absence of top plates, so that rafters rested directly on studs. However, the studs and rafters are spaced at different intervals. Removal of a piece of panelling revealed that top plates are indeed present.

The roof is framed with 2"x 6" rafters twenty-four inches on center and longitudinal 1"x 6" sheathing.

More than other parts of the lodge, the roof experienced decay with age and neglect, resulting in water leaks. In addition to the application of new shingles during the winter of 1984-85, sheathing and rafters amounting to about ten percent of the roof structure were replaced. Rotted tails of rafters exposed beneath eaves were replaced to hold replacement cedar gutters.

Thrust from the rafters of the recreation room was not properly accounted for in the original design, causing the bearing walls to push outward. As a temporary stabilization measure, 1"x6" tie-chords have been placed between opposite rafters to form simple trusses. Racking, too, appears to have been a problem, as 2"x 6" diagonal braces were previously nailed across rafters in three corners.

2. Mechanical and Electrical Systems

The plumbing for Rosemary Lodge is a mixture of old and new, copper and plastic. The present water source for all of the Rosemary buildings is the well located immediately outside the gate. Previous sources include Barnes Creek and, when Rosemary Inn was independently operated, Lake Crescent. Those pipes remain, disconnected, beneath the ground.[39]

The lodge was originally served by a cesspool beneath the lawn. In 1979, National Parks Concessions, Inc., had a 1250-gallon fiberglass septic tank installed to serve both the lodge and mobile home hook-ups. A wooden hatch to the septic tank is about twenty feet behind the lodge. The leach line is connected to the old cesspool.[40] A ten-foot diameter, one-foot deep depression in the lawn about fifty feet in front of the front porch reveals the location at the cesspool.

The laundry and bathroom building adjacent to Rosemary deteriorated to such an extent that, in 1980 and 1981, National Parks Concessions installed new facilities in what had been the old kitchen of the lodge. These include two fiberglass shower stalls for the men and two for the women, plus two separate washers and dryers. Two fifty-gallon 100-AMP hot water heaters were installed to accommodate them.[41] Downstairs plumbing was replaced with copper, except for plastic drain pipes from the washing machines. Pipes to the upstairs toilet room are original but in good working order with adequate water pressure. Plumbing under the womens' bath is dripping steadily beneath the building.

Rosemary has no sprinkler system. There are two fire extinguishers in the upstairs hall.

Heat is provided in the guest rooms by ceiling-mounted 1250 Watt electric resistance heaters. These were installed by the Olympic National Park in 1977.[42] As Rosemary has been occupied during the summer only, the heaters are seldom used. Two have been replaced by National Parks Concessions because the fans became inoperative and in danger of overheating.[43] Otherwise, the heaters appear to be in good working order.

A large fireplace with an opening depth of twenty-two inches is located in the lounge. Construction is of random length running bond sandstone block to the mantle. A keystone over the opening serves no structural purpose because there is no arch. The opening is lined with brick, and the chimney is also brick. Mortar above the roof has washed out severely. Removal of sheathing in the second floor sleeping room through which the chimney passes revealed that interior mortar is crumbling, too. As a temporary measure to halt further deterioration, a metal cap was fabricated when the roofing was replaced to shield the chimney from rain. Meanwhile, the fireplace is inoperative, but there is no indication of this from the lounge, and fresh ashes indicate that resident concessions employees continue to use it to burn paper.

Rosemary is fed by a single overhead service line from a pole-mounted transformer on the south side of the lodge. The lead comes in above the women's laundry room, where a 200-AMP circuit breaker panel is located. An old panel, by the meat locker on the back porch, is disconnected.

A considerable amount of electrical work has been done in recent years. The new panel was installed, and the building was re-wired with conduit when the electric heaters were installed. Most of the original overhead incandescent fixtures have been replaced with exposed two-lamp fixtures, though some old fixtures, rusty from water leaks, are still in the first floor. Four exposed eight-foot fluorescents have been mounted in a line under the ridge of the recreation room. Smoke alarms, powered by house current, were installed.

3. Interior: see attached sketch plans

B. Cabins and Outbuildings: see architectural data forms and attached sketch plans.

PART III. ENDNOTES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

ENDNOTES

1. The information for this section on the history of Lake Crescent is largely drawn from Gail E.H. Evans, Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park (Seattle: Government Printing Office, 1983).
2. "A Trip of Pleasure," The Coast, August 1902, p. 23.
3. H.F. Dodge, "Gem of the Olympics," Overland Monthly, May 1903, p. 325.
4. Evans, Historic Resource Study, pp. 248-51.
5. ----- pp. 250-52.
6. ----- pp. 248-52.
7. "Question of Development," Olympic Leader, 26 July 1907, p. 1.
8. G.M. Lauridsen and A.A. Smith, The Story of Port Angeles: An Historical Symposium (Seattle: Lowman and Hanford, 1937), p. 225.
9. "Story of Lake Crescent," Olympic Leader, 9 June 1911.
10. Jervis Russell, Ed., Jimmy Come Lately (Port Orchard, Washington: Publisher's Printing, 1971); Transportation: Trails and Roads, by Samuel Howard Morse, p.72.
11. Ferry Launching Sunday, The 16th," Olympic Leader, 7 May 1915, p. 1.
12. Ferry Traffic Increased Seven Fold," Olympic Leader, 3 September 1915, p. 1.
13. Olympic Way: Clallam County's Pride," Olympic Leader, 11 June 1915, p. 1.
14. Olympic Peninsula: A Wonderland of Scenery," Olympic Leader, 25 June 1915, p. 1.

15. Jervis Russell, Ed. Jimmy Come Lately: History Of Clallam County (Port Angeles, Washington: Clallam County Historical Society, 1971), pp. 405-6.
16. Lauridsen and Smith, The Story Of Port Angeles, p. 214.
17. All guest registers for Rosemary Inn are extant and in the possession of the Pioneer Memorial Museum Library, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.
18. The "Mediterranean of America" is the Puget Sound and Strait of Juan De Fuca. "The Story of Lake Crescent," p. 1.
19. "Olympic Peninsula," p. 1.
20. "Lake Resorts Enjoying Good Business This Year," Port Angeles Evening News, 7 August 1916, p. 3.
21. Lauridsen and Smith, The Story of Port Angeles, pp. 270-71; Russell, Jimmy Come Lately, pp. 410-11.
22. A flyer advertising Rosemary Inn, c. 1926.
23. Interview with Mrs. Preston P. (Ester) Macy, Seattle, Washington, 15 August 1985.
24. Interview with long-time Rosemary customer and wife of a Lake Crescent Ranger (1938), Mrs. John (Florence) Nattinger, Port Angeles, Washington, 15 July 1985.
25. Evans, Historic Resource Study., p. 257.
26. Joseph E. Taylor, National Park Service, San Francisco, California, to Preston Macy, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 17 September 1942.
27. Rose Littleton, deed conveying personal property to National Parks Concessions, Inc., 3 July 1943.
28. W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to O.A. Tomlinson, National Park Service, San Francisco, California, 10 April 1944.
29. B.F. Manbey, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, to W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, 13 May 1944.

30. W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to Preston Macy, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 31, March 1944.
31. W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to B.F. Manbey, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 16 May 1944.
32. "Dedication of Olympic National Park at Rosemary Inn Saturday Afternoon," Port Angeles Evening News, 15 June 1946, p. 1.
33. Daum built other high-quality "Craftsman" cottages on Lake Crescent and during winters built homes of similar character in Port Angeles. He is remembered by Port Angeles senior citizens who are familiar with his work. Many of his possessions, including some photographs and working drawings, are owned by his niece, Mrs. Roger (Gwenevieve Daum) O'Meara, Lake Crescent, Washington, 21 August 1985.
34. Preston Macy, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, to W.W. Thompson, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, 18 May 1943.
35. Since Rosemary Inn was listed on the National Register of Historic Places before 1981, drawings for the proposed alterations were submitted to the Washington State Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation for prior review. The SHPO concluded that the project would have "little impact on the property." David M. Hansen, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, Washington, to Daniel J. Tobin, Jr., National Park Service, Seattle, Washington, 19 August 1981.
36. Photographic records were reviewed before roof repair to insure that replacement of shingles would match the historic fabric, by Gail E.H. Evans, "Rosemary Inn Roofing Material," May 1984, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, Seattle, Washington.
37. Stabilization work was performed by the Olympic National Park Maintenance Division, under the direction of Carpenter Leader Fred Manzer. Interview with Fred Manzer, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington. 6 August 1985.
38. Rosemary's thinness and structural flexibility seem less an attribute of buildings than boats. Daum developed his carpentry skills prior to beginning Rosemary, while working on two great wooden ships, the Ellen Johnson and the Helen Johnson. Artfully carved models of these ships remain in the possession of Daum's niece. Interview with Mrs. Roger O'Meara, 21 August 1985.

39. Interview with Cliff Tate, Maintenance Division, Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington, 20 August 1985.
40. Interview with Norman Freeman, National Parks Concessions, Inc., Port Angeles, Washington, 19 August 1985.
41. Details of the proposed alterations are contained in a letter from Russell E. Dickenson, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, to Daniel J. Tobin, Jr., Management and Operations, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 13 February 1980.
42. Tate
43. Freeman

Sources of Information

1. Evans, Gail E. H. Historic Building Inventory, Olympic National Park. National Park Service, Seattle, 1983.
2. Evans, Gail E. H. Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park. National Park Service, Seattle, 1983.
3. Florence, Hank and Andrew Rucker. Historic Structure Report: Rosemary Inn. National Park Service, Seattle, 1986.
4. Neal, Pat. National Register Nomination for Rosemary Inn, December 21, 1978.

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